POWER SUPPLIES UNLIMITED

Model

INTENANCE

HS-29-8

NJE CORPORATION KENILWORTH, NEW JERSEY

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MASTER COPY

INSTRUCTION
&
MAINTENANCE
HANDBOOK

HS SERIES

POWER SUPPLY

MODEL NUMBERS

HS 6–15.0
HS 8–14.5
HS 10–14.0
HS 12–14.0
HS 15–13.0
HS 18–11.0
HS 20–10.0
HS 24– 9.0
HS 29– 8.0
HS 33– 7.0
HS 37– 6.5
HS 43– 5.5
HS 48– 5.0

CONSOLIDATED AVIONICS

MASTER COPY

INSTRUCTION
&
MAINTENANCE
HANDBOOK

NJE CORPORATION

20 BORIGHT AVENUE, KENILWORTH, NEW JERSEY 07033

A SUBSIDIARY OF CONDEC *CORPORATION*

WE guarantee that all power supplies formerly manufactured by Consolidated Avionics and now included in the product lines of NJE Corporation will continue without change in design, manufacture, quality assurance, warranty and delivery, except where such changes in the future would constitute normal improvements.

Theodore Matthew

THEODORE MATTHEW *GENERAL MANAGER V.P.*
NJE Corporation

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

Section		Page
A.	INTRODUCTION	1
	1. Scope	1
	2. Description	1
B.	COMPLETE SPECIFICATIONS	1
C.	DEFINITION OF SPECIFICATIONS	1
	1. Load Regulation	1
	2. Line Regulation	2
	3. Ripple	2
	4. Transient Response	2
	5. Temperature Coefficient	2
D.	OPERATION INSTRUCTIONS	3
	1. Outline Drawing	3
	2. Installation	3
	3. a. Mounting	4
	b. External Connections	4
	c. Fusing	5
	d. Controls	5
	e. Remote Sensing	6
	f. Maintenance	6
	g. Thermal Cutout	7
E.	OPTIONAL FEATURES	7
	1. Overvoltage Protection (Module Options)	7
	a. Operation	7
	b. Connections	8
	c. Remote Sensing	9
	d. Adjustment	9

Section		Page
	Outline Drawing (OVH)	10
	2. Meters (Suffix letter "M")	9
	3. Front Panel Controls (Suffix letter "P")	11
	4. Remote Voltage Adjustment (Suffix letter "R")	11
	5. Rack Adapter	11
	Outline Drawing (RK-HS1)	12
	6. Epoxy Coating (Suffix letter "E")	11
F.	GENERAL CIRCUIT THEORY	13
	Overload Protection	14
	Series Start Operation	14
G.	TROUBLESHOOTING GUIDE	14
	1. No DC Output	15
	2. Excessive Ripple	16
	3. No Regulation	16
	4. Erratic Output Voltage	16
	5. Supply Current Limits Before Full Load is Reached	16
H.	ALIGNMENT PROCEDURES	17
	Potentiometer R6 Adjustment	17
	Potentiometer R9 Adjustment	17
I.	ELECTRICAL SPECIFICATIONS	18
	Table I	18
	Table II	19
J.	WARRANTY	20

WARNING

This unit operates from an AC line source. Be careful to avoid contact with Input Power Terminals at all times.

Care must be taken to connect this voltage to the proper terminals or damage to unit will occur.

While unit is protected against external shorts, internal shorts may damage unit; therefore, care must be taken to keep cover on while unit is operating.

Before operating, or attempting any maintenance or repair of this unit . . . . read this Handbook carefully.

THE INFORMATION CONTAINED IN THIS HANDBOOK IS EXPLICITLY INTENDED FOR THE OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE OF CONSOLIDATED AVIONICS POWER SUPPLIES, AND IS NOT TO BE USED OR OTHERWISE REPRODUCED, FOR ANY OTHER PURPOSE, WITHOUT WRITTEN CONSENT OF CONSOLIDATED AVIONICS.

A. Introduction

1. Scope

This Handbook contains all the information necessary for the installation, operation and maintenance of the Consolidated Avionics HS Series Power Supply. It is recommended that the appropriate sections of this Handbook be read carefully prior to installation, operation and maintenance.

2. Description

The "HS" model is a completely solid-state AC-to-DC power source using "Worst Case" design techniques to provide a regulated output voltage. Rugged construction, use of high quality components and easy accessibility for service and maintenance make this model desirable for long service where reliability and performance are of primary consideration.

B. Complete Specifications

Complete electrical specifications are provided in Table I enclosed at the end of this Handbook.

C. Definition of Specifications

This section will familiarize the user with the nomenclature necessary for understanding the operation and the evaluation of this power supply.

1. Load Regulation

Load regulation is defined as the change in output voltage (Line voltage held constance) as the load is varied from 0 to

maximum current, i.e.:

$$\% \text{ Load Regulation} = \frac{\Delta E_o}{E_o} \times 100\% \text{ with } E_{in} = \text{Constant}$$

This reading should be taken at the sensing terminals (4 and 5) with an accurate DC null type voltmeter.

2. Line Regulation

Line regulation is defined as the change in output voltage (load current held constant) as the line voltage is varied from 105V AC to 125V AC, i.e.:

$$\% \text{ Line Regulation} = \frac{\Delta E_o}{E_o} \times 100\% \text{ with } I_o = \text{Constant}$$

This reading should be taken at the sensing terminals (4 and 5) with an accurate DC null type voltmeter.

3. Ripple

Ripple is defined as the RMS amplitude of the AC voltage superimposed on the DC voltage at the output of the power supply. This measurement should be made at the sensing terminals (4 and 5) with an RMS measuring instrument.

4. Transient Response

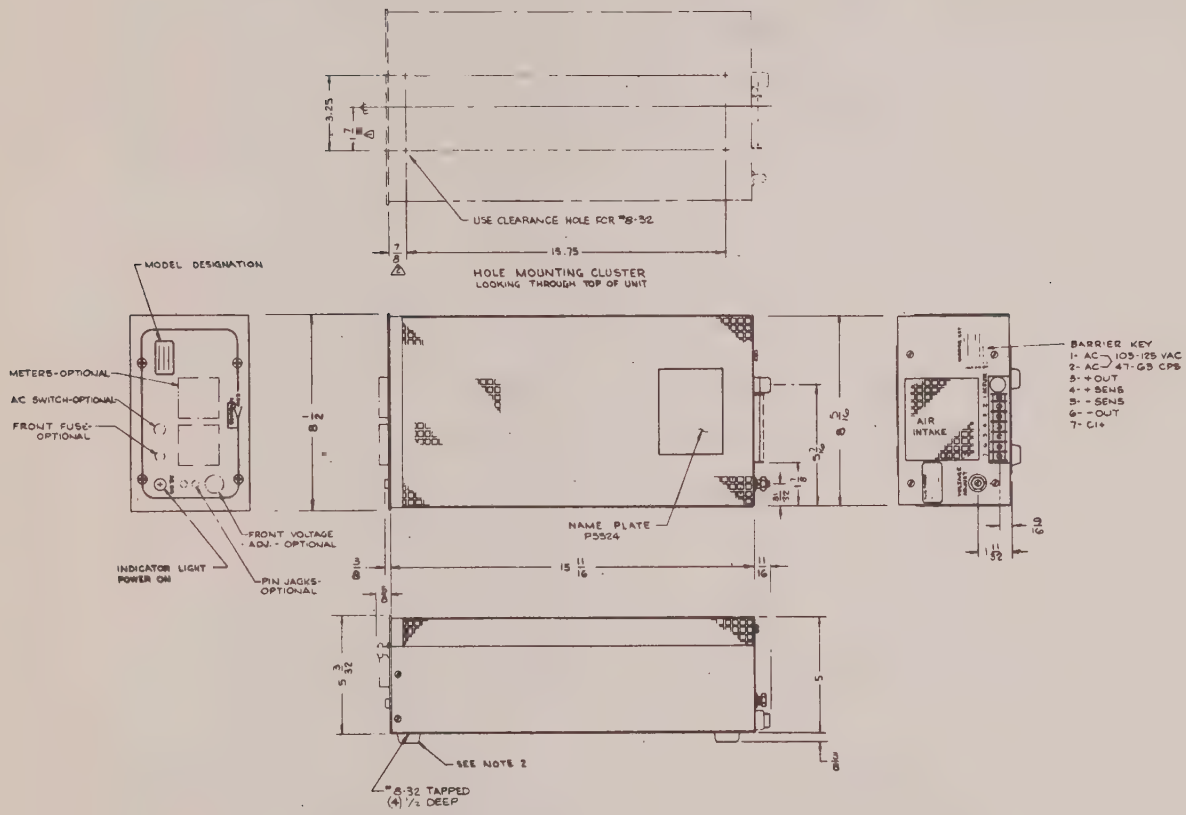
Transient response or Recovery. When a transient load condition is applied to any power supply, the output voltage will overshoot the value that would be obtained under static condition. The time that is required for overshoot to recover 63% from its maximum amplitude is defined as response time.

5. Temperature Coefficient

Defined as the change of the output voltage due to a variation in ambient temperature after the effects of warm up drift are removed. The temperature coefficient is dimensioned %/^{o}C.

D. Operating Instructions

1. Outline Drawing



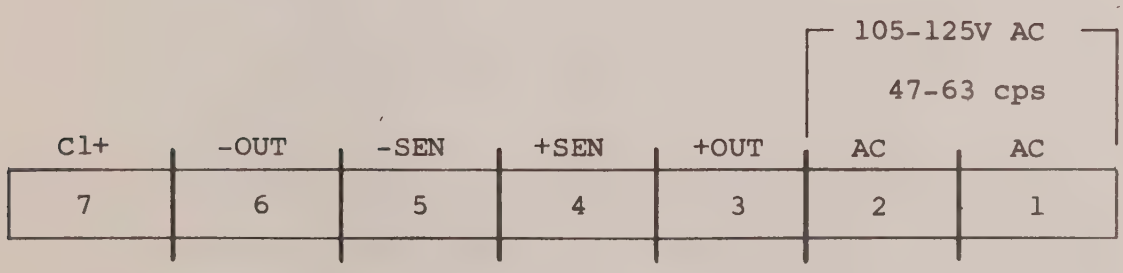
2. Installation

No preliminary inspection or processing of the power supply is required. The unit is ready for operation when shipped from Consolidated Avionics.

3. a. Mounting

The "HS" series power supply has been designed for either bench use or to be incorporated as part of a system. Each unit is provided with four rubber feet mounted on the underside of the chassis, and should be left this way for bench use. For incorporation into a system the rubber feet may be removed enabling the supply to be either module mounted or rack mounted. As a module, the unit can be mounted anywhere in the system simply by drilling 4 holes in a mounting plate and mounting it with size 8-32 screws as shown in above drawing. Care must be taken to insure that no restrictions are placed near the intake and exhaust air parts of the supply. For rack mounting Consolidated Avionics has available rack adapter kits, RK-HS1 and RK-HS2, which can mount up to two power supplies on a single 5 1/4" high standard 19" panel. Complete mounting instructions are contained in each rack mounting kit.

b. External Connections



1. Turning on Unit

Connect 115V ±10V 47 to 63 cps line to terminals 1 and 2 of barrier strip. No warm-up time is required to place unit into operating condition.

2. Connecting the Load

The load is connected to terminals 3 and 6 if the load is located near the power supply. It should be noted that when the load is connected in this manner the voltage and regulation obtained at the load depends to a large extent on the drop in the wire leading to it. Therefore, care must be taken to see that the wire is large enough to prohibit a large voltage drop. When the load regulation obtained by direct connection is not satisfactory for a particular application, the full regulation capability of the equipment can be realized at the load by the use of remote sensing. See paragraph e if this mode of operation is to be used.

c. Fusing

The input AC fuse is located on the terminal side of the supply within easy access. Care should be taken to use the correct fuse or damage may result.

d. Controls

The unit is equipped with an output voltage control, located at the rear of the power supply. The control shaft is slotted for screwdriver adjustment.

e. Remote Sensing

1. The Consolidated Avionics power supply is delivered with jumper wires installed for local sensing. This mode of operation will be satisfactory for most applications.

   If the load is located remotely from the power supply and the full regulation capability of the equipment is required, then it will be necessary to use remote sensing.

2. Remote sensing is accomplished by removing the jumper wires from terminals 3 through 6. Individual wires should be run from terminals 5 and 6 to the negative side of the remote load and from terminals 3 and 4 to the positive side of the remote load. For best ripple characteristic use twisted shielded pair for the DC sensing lines.

   CAUTION: The power supply can be damaged if the remote sensing terminals are reversed. Therefore be absolutely certain that the terminals are connected as indicated above before turning the power supply on.

f. Maintenance

The Consolidated Avionics "HS" series power supplies have been designed using Worst Case Analysis techniques, and therefore can be expected to provide long and trouble free service. All components have been derated for long and reliable life.

However, if it is necessary to replace components, they are easily accessible. To remove power transistors, remove the two collector screws and lift transistor out of socket.

g. Thermal Cutout

The HS Power Supply employs a thermal switch mounted internally on a heat sink. The switch is electrically connected in one side of the AC input lines. Thus, when the temperature of the heat sink approaches the limiting value, the contact will open and thereby disable the power supply.

E. Optional Features

Several standard optional features are offered with Consolidated Avionics HS series power supplies. The options found in any individual unit can be identified by the suffix letters added to the model number.

1. Overvoltage Protection (Module Options)

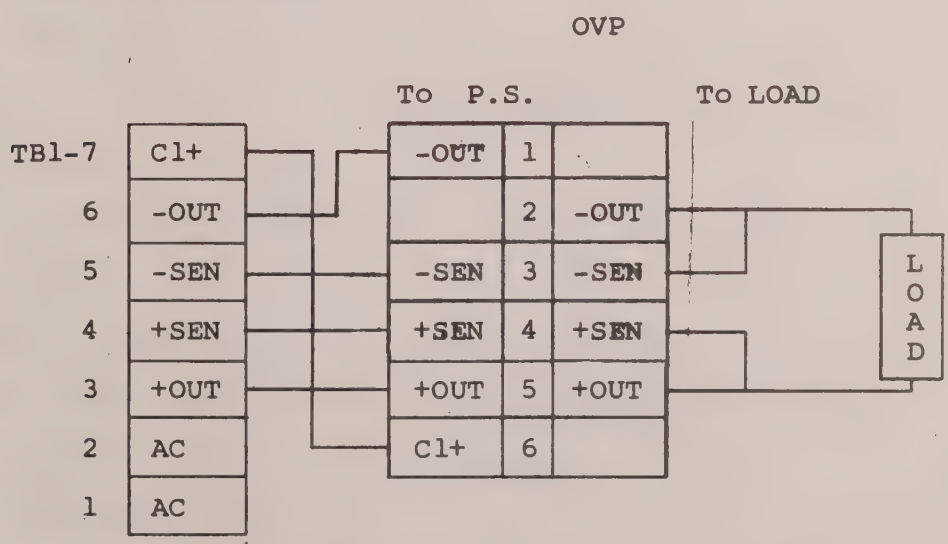
a. Operation

The Overvoltage Protection circuit employs a silicon controlled rectifier (SCR) to short the output of the supply. An increase in output voltage across a preset voltage divider fires the SCR, thereby blowing the fuse provided in the overvoltage circuit. To reset the protective circuit, the AC input power must be removed, overvoltage fault corrected, and the fuse replaced.

b. Connections

To employ the Overvoltage Protection Module, the following connections must be made.

1. Remove jumper between TB1-3 (+OUR) and TB1-4 (+SEN) as well as between TB1-5 (-SEN) and TB1-6 (-OUT) of power supply.
2. Connect wire from TB1-3 (+OUT) of supply to terminal 5 of OVP Barrier Strip.
3. Connect wire from TB1-6 (-OUT) of supply to terminal 1 of OVP Barrier Strip.
4. Connect wire from TB1-4 (+SEN) of supply to terminal 4 of OVP Barrier Strip.
5. Connect wire from TB1-5 (-SEN) of supply to terminal 3 of OVP Barrier Strip.
6. Connect wire from TB1-7 (C1+) of supply to terminal 6 of OVP Barrier Strip.
7. The load is connected to terminals 2 and 5 on the OVP Barrier Strip.



c. Remote Sensing

For remote sensing the same connections as listed above exist between the power supply and the OVP Barrier Strip. However, the jumper between terminals 2 and 3 as well as 4 and 5 on the load side of the OVP Barrier Strip must be removed (-OUT to -SEN and +OUT to +SEN). A wire is now connected from terminal 4 of the OVP to the plus (+) side at the load and another wire from terminal 3 of the OVP to the minus (-) side at the load. Because of lead length from the supply to the load, it may be necessary to add some capacity at the output of the power supply. This may be required in order to suppress any noise or tendency to oscillate that would affect the operation of the supply.

d. Adjustment

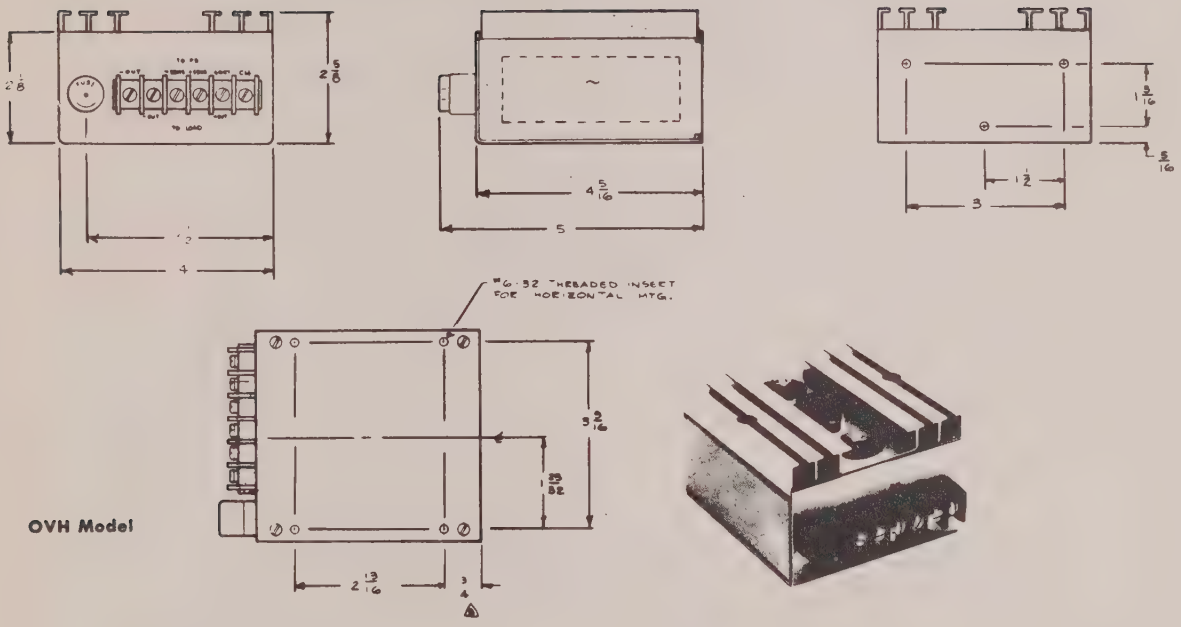
The overvoltage trip point is preset at the factory. In the event that readjustment becomes necessary, the following procedure should be used.

1. Apply a voltage 120% above the output voltage of the supply to terminals 5 and 1 (+OUT and -OUT) on the OVP Barrier Strip.
2. Adjust potentiometer R1 of the OVP until the fuse blows.

NOTE: In order to prevent damage to the SCR, the current capability of the external source must be limited to 2.0 amperes. See drawing; next page.

2. Meters (Suffix letter "M")

A voltage and current meter are mounted on the front panel when so specified. The meters supplied are accurate to ±2% of full scale at 25°C.



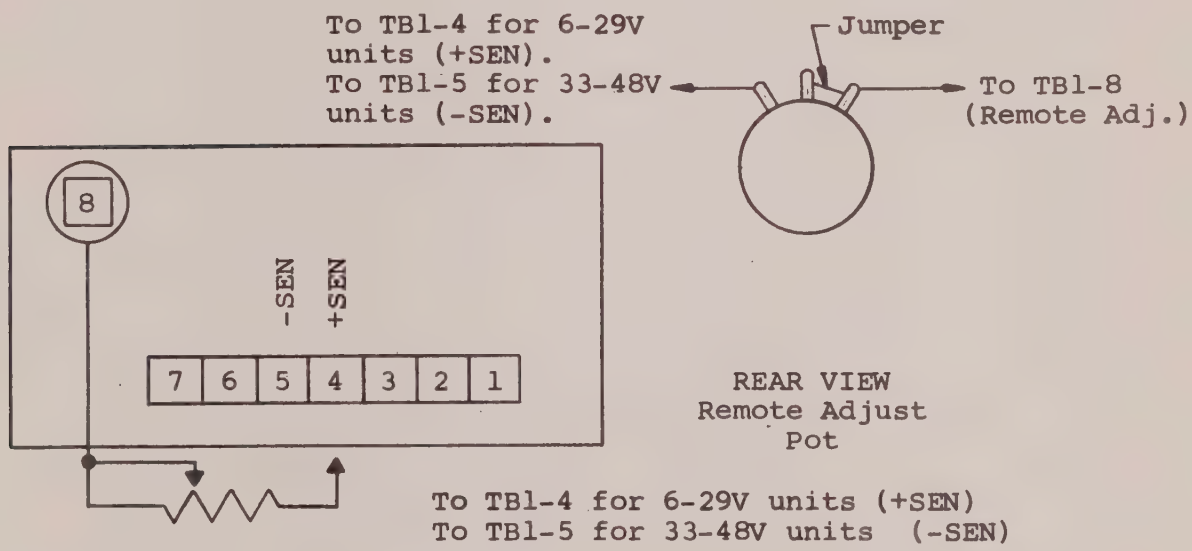
OUTLINE DRAWING

3. Front Panel Controls (Suffix letter "P")

All controls are mounted on the front panel when so specified. The controls provided are; AC on-off switch, AC fuse, pilot light, voltage adjustment potentiometer, and output voltage test points.

4. Remote Voltage Adjustment (Suffix letter "R")

For remote voltage adjustment applications the voltage adjusting potentiometer is connected as shown below.



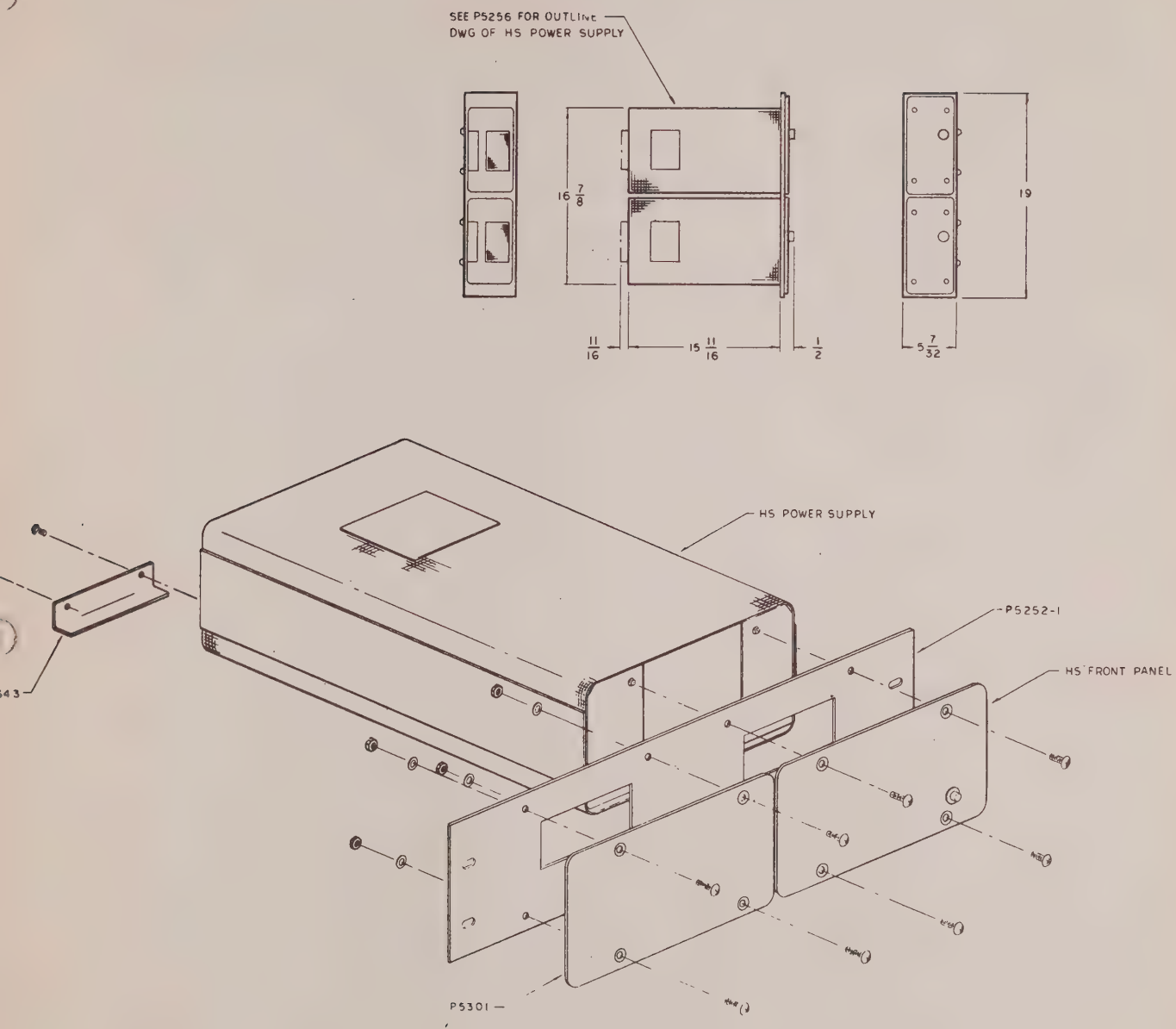
Remote Adjust Pot

5. Rack Adapter

If it is desirable to rack mount the HS power supply, a Rack Adapter Kit RK-HS1 is available. See next page.

6. Epoxy Coating (Suffix letter "E")

A black epoxy coating can be furnished on the HS power supply. This coating completely covers all components on the printed circuit board.



RK-HS1 RACK ADAPTER KIT – OUTLINE DRAWING

F. General Circuit Theory

A DC voltage is developed at the output of the full wave rectifiers CR2 and CR3. The input capacitor C1 is used to reduce the inherent ripple due to rectification.

The pass section functions as a variable element in series with the input and output circuits, taking up the differences between the input and output voltage. Since this section passes the total load current, high dissipation results and consequently, junction temperature is of prime importance. To safely maintain this power under all conditions, the pass section is comprised of four transistors in parallel. In this manner, the total power is shared by four transistors.

The pass transistors are controlled by base current which, in turn, is controlled by the base current of driver transistors Q2, Q3, Q7 and Q8. The drivers are connected in a Darlington configuration. With this connection, a saving of components as well as a reduction of signal degeneration can be realized.

The base of Q3 is controlled by the collector of Q4 which is the output of a differential amplifier. The differential amplifier operates by sampling the change in output voltage by means of a resistive divider string connected at the output, and comparing this change to a fixed reference voltage obtained from zener diode CR4. If the change in output voltage is such as to signal transistor Q4 on, then the base current of Q4 will be amplified through the driver stages and pass section.

The base current of Q4 is very small and is indicative of the dynamic gain of the circuit which is in the order of 3×10^7. For example, a 0.5 ua change in the base of Q4 will produce a total load change of 14 amperes or approximately 3.5 amperes per pass transistor. Thus, it follows that the smaller the

base current of Q4, the better the regulation.

Overload Protection

The DC current limit point of the HS Power Supply is controlled by means of internally mounted Potentiometer R9. This potentiometer is permanently set and the electrical position of the wiper should not be changed.'

The operation of the current limit circuit is as follows: A current monitoring resistor R1 is placed in series with each transistor in the pass section. Resistors R26 through R29 are used as a current summing network to provide a preset reference voltage across potentiometer R9. Transistor Q5 will be turned "on" when it senses a positive voltage difference between the monitoring resistor and the preset reference voltage in excess of 0.5 volts. Thus, the transistor applies a control signal to the drivers, limiting the current through the pass section.

Series Start Operation

When series connecting the HS Power Supply with another supply, provision has been made to prevent lock-up of one supply by the other at turn-on. This is accomplished by using an RC network, (R23 and C8) to provide the necessary time delay during which' time the overload circuit is disabled. Thus both supplies are permitted to attain full output voltage.

G. Troubleshooting Guide

The troubleshooting list contained herein is intended for use by personnel familiar with the operation of the power supply system. It is a general list which is applicable to all the supplies. Should failure occur, it may be helpful in isolating the trouble. See next page for list.

Troubleshooting list

SYMPTOM	PROBABLE CAUSE and/or REMEDY
1. No DC Output	a. Check loading of supply. A heavy overload or short-circuit may have activated the current limit circuitry.
	b. Check thermal overload circuit. If ambient temperature is too high, the fan has failed or air flow is impeded, the thermal cutout will shut down the supply.
	c. Check if overvoltage circuit has been activated due to overvoltage condition.
	d. Check raw DC from the collector of the pass transistors to common. If there is no voltage, check fuse F1, transformer T1, and power rectifiers CR2 and CR3 for proper operation
	e. If the raw DC voltage exists between collector and common, the trouble lies in the amplifier section. Check the pass transistors for short or open circuit. To check the driver stages, saturation or turn off of the transistor can be simulated by shorting the emitter to collector (saturation) or removing the transistor (turn off). Since the drivers are emitter coupled, there will be no phase inversion, and if the transistor is removed, the output voltage will fall to almost zero volts. If the transistor is saturated, the output voltage will rise. Note that if the supply is protected from overvoltage (optional feature), the overvoltage circuit must be disconnected for the above test. To check the differential amplifier Q4-Q6, the same method as outlined above may be used. However, phase inversion must be kept in mind.

SYMPTOM	PROBABLE CAUSE and/or REMEDY
2. Excessive Ripple	a. Check power transistors Q1A through Q1D for short circuit.
	b. If the AC on the output is higher than the specified value, unit may be oscillating. Check capacitors C3, C4, C12 and C13 for open or short.
	c. If the AC on the output is not high frequency but close to the input line frequency, capacitors C1 and C2 may be open or rectifier diodes may be damaged.
	d. Check zener diode CR4 for similar waveshape as appears on output.
3. No Regulation	a. Check for possible improper load conditions which may be activating current limit circuit.
	b. Check transistors for short or open circuits.
	c. Check zener diode CR4 for proper voltage.
	d. Check resistors or potentiometers for open or short circuits.
4. Erratic Output Voltage	a. Using an oscilloscope, check to see whether zener diode CR4 is noisy.
	b. Check for intermittent open circuit.
5. Supply Current Limits Before Full Load is Reached.	a. Adjustment of potentiometer R9 may not be correct.
	b. If Q5 has been changed, the operating point at the current limit will be different and consequently, potentiometer R9 must be readjusted.

H. Alignment Procedures

The alignment procedures pertain to current limit pull-in Potentiometer R9 and Reference Current Potentiometer R6. The potentiometers are permanently set and should be realigned only if replacement is required.

Potentiometer R6 Adjustment:

1. Turn on power supply and adjust input voltage to 115V AC with no load on output.
2. Turn voltage adjust Potentiometer R5 to full CCW (shorting R5).
3. Adjust Potentiometer R6 for minimum output voltage as per electrical specifications less an additional 100 millivolts.
4. Secure position of R6 with Loctite Sealant or equivalent.
5. Readjust Potentiometer R5 to desired output voltage.

Potentiometer R9 Adjustment:

1. Turn on power supply and adjust input voltage to 105V AC and output to full load current.
2. Turn voltage adjust Potentiometer R5 CCW for minimum output voltage.
3. By changing the applied load, increase output current to 120% of its rated full load value.
4. Carefully adjust Potentiometer R9 until output current begins to drop. Back off and recheck this point.
5. Having obtained current threshold point, secure position of R9 with Loctite Sealant or equivalent.
6. Readjust output current to its full load value.
7. Readjust Potentiometer R5 to desired output voltage.

I. Electrical Specifications

Input:	105-125V AC, 47-63 cps
Regulation: (Line and Load combined)	±0.05%
Ripple:	1 millivolt RMS maximum
Response:	25 microseconds
Temperature Coefficient:	0.015%/°C or 1.8mv/°C whichever is greater.
Temperature:	75°C maximum (using derated output currents as specified above.)

TABLE I

MODEL NUMBER	VOLTAGE RANGE	OUTPUT CURRENT @ 55°C	DERATED OUTPUT CURRENT @ 75°C
HS6-15.0	5.5-6.5	15.0	11.0
HS8-14.5	7.0-9.0	14.5	10.5
HS10-14.0	9.0-11.0	14.0	10.5
HS12-14.0	11.0-13.0	14.0	10.5
HS15-13.0	14.0-16.0	13.0	10.0
HS18-11.0	17.0-19.0	11.0	9.0
HS20-10.0	19.0-21.0	10.0	8.5
HS24-9.0	22.0-26.0	9.0	8.0
HS29-8.0	27.0-31.0	8.0	7.5
HS33-7.0	31.0-35.0	7.0	7.0
HS37-6.5	35.0-39.0	6.5	6.0
HS43-5.5	41.0-45.0	5.5	5.5
HS48-5.0	45.0-51.0	5.0	5.0

TABLE II

This list represents the maximum external capacity which may be placed at the output terminals of each individual supply if the power supply is to be operated in series with another supply.

MODEL NUMBER	CAPACITY MFD
HS6-15.0	3200
HS8-14.5	3200
HS10-14.0	3200
HS12-14.0	3200
HS15-13.0	3200
HS18-11.0	3200
HS20-10.0	1700
HS24-9.0	1700
HS29-8.0	1700
HS33-7.0	1700
HS37-6.5	1700
HS43-5.5	1700
HS48-5.0	1700

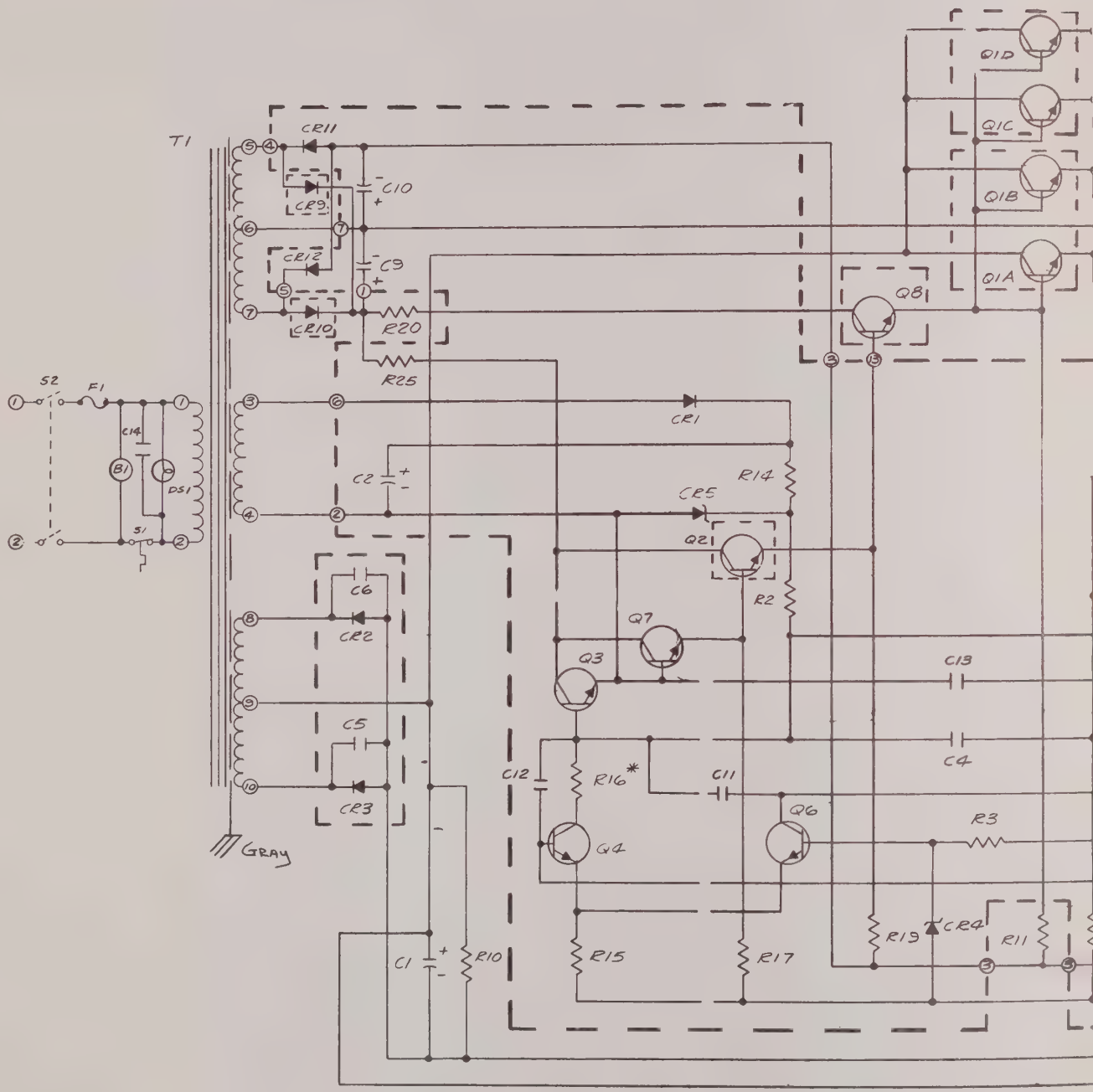
J. Warranty

Seller warrants each instrument manufactured or sold by it to meet its published specifications and to be free from defects in material and workmanship under normal use and proper operation and service. Its obligation under this warranty is limited to repairing or replacing F.O.B., its plant, any instrument or part thereof, which shall be returned to it with shipping charges prepaid prior to the end of the FIFTH YEAR after the date of shipment of the instrument involved and which, upon examination by seller, is reasonably determined to be defective. If seller reasonably determines that the instrument or part thereof is not defective or that the defects discovered are due to abnormal or improper use, operation or service, then the original purchaser will be notified and the repairs, if authorized will be charged to such purchaser.

REPAIRS - If the instrument does not operate properly, seller is to be notified with a full description of the trouble and the model and serial number of the instrument. Upon receipt of the notification, seller will either send service instructions or a Return Repair Authorization. Upon receipt of a Return Repair Authorization, the instrument is to be forwarded, transportation charges prepaid, to seller. If the fault in the instrument is not covered by the warranty, an estimate of the repair costs will be forwarded upon request. All returned instruments should be packed in a substantial box surrounded by several inches of excelsior or other absorbing material.

CLAIMS FOR DAMAGE INCURRED IN TRANSIT - As soon as the instrument is received, it should be tested. If it does not operate properly, or is damaged in any way, a claim should be filed with the carrier. Upon receipt of a full report of the damage, seller will advise what disposition is to be made of the equipment and arrange for repair or replacement. Please include model and serial number and the date of purchase when referring to any instrument.

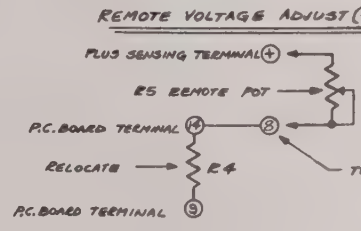
The Company reserves the right to discontinue instruments without notice and to make modification in design at any time without incurring any obligation to make such modifications to instruments previously sold.

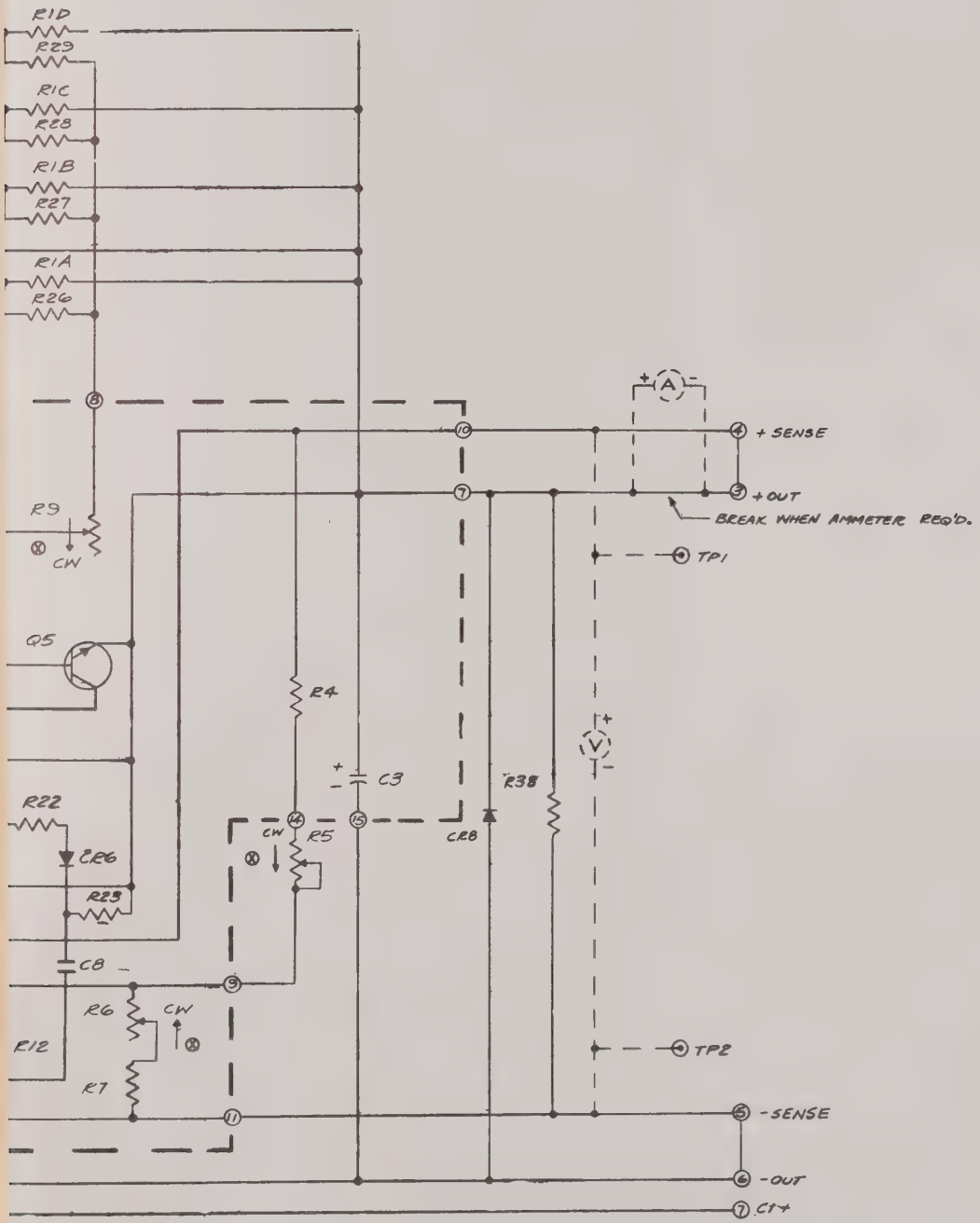


NOTE: 1- * 6 VOLT SUPPLY ONLY
REPLACE R16 WITH A JUMPER
2-Ⓧ L5, R6 AND R9: ARROWS INDICATE DIRECTION TO INCREASE VOLTAGE AND/OR CURRENT.
3-OPTIONAL: S2, TP1, TP2, AMMETER AND VOLTMETER.

5-MODIFY AS SHOWN WHEN REMOTE VOLTAGE ADJUST IS SPECIFIED.

REMOTE VOLTAGE ADJUST (SEE NOTE 5)





E STRIP

CON AVIONICS CORP.
WESTBURY NEW YORK

SCHEMATIC
HS SERIES Low Power

CAGE SHEET NO.	SIZE	DWG NO.	REV
02376	F	P6010	
SCALE		SHEET	

B 1	P 5968
C 1	P 6122 (3) (4000MFD-60V)
C 2	P 4747 (250MFD-40V)
C 3	P 6008 (400MFD-60V
C 4	TFD-11X5SO-103K
C 5	.5 mfd 200V
C 6	.5 mfd 200V
C 8	P 5051 (15MFD-35V)
C 9	P 5190 (1500MFD-30V)
C 10	P 4923 (100MFD-40V)
C 12	CK62BX152K
C 13	CK62BX222K
C 14	.22mfd 200V
CR 1	P 3924
CR 2	368D
CR 3	368D
CR 4	P 4281
CR 5	P 4685
CR 6	1N457A
CR 8	368B
CR 9	368B
CR 10	368B
CR 11	HC 68
CR 12	HC 68
F 1	8 AMP
Q 1 A-D	P 5034
Q 2	P 3923
Q 3	P 3923
Q 4	P 3923
Q 5	P 3923
Q 6	P 3923
Q 7	P 3923
Q 8	P 5149
R 1 A-D	1.2 ohm 5% 20W
R 2	5.1K 5% 1/2W
R 3	1.2K 5% 2W
R 4	1.5K 5% 5W
R 5	Pot 500 ohm
R 6	Pot 500 ohm
R 7	240 ohm 5% 5W
R 9	Pot 500 ohm
R 10	2K 5% 2W
R 11	240 ohm 5% 5W
R 12	4.3K 5% 1/2W
R 14	820 ohm 5% 2W
R 15	1.8K 5% 1/2W
R 16	15K 5% 1/2W
R 17	10K 5% 1/2W
R 19	1.5K 5% 1W
R 20	9.1 ohm 5% 20W
R 22	2.4K 5% 1/2W
R 23	1.5K 5% 1/2W
R 25	91 ohm 5% 5W
R 26	360 ohm 5% 1/2W
R 27	360 ohm 5% 1/2W
R 28	360 ohm 5% 1/2W
R 29	360 ohm 5% 1/2W
R 38	620 ohm 5% 3W
S 1	P 6000
T 1	P 6004

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